Ilfracombe specimen of the *Stauridia*-zooid) with Prof. Allman's account of the Medusoid of his *Coryne eximia* will at once show the perfect identity of the two forms.

Mr. George Hodge has kindly permitted me to make use of a beautiful drawing of the latter from his own pencil (Plate IX. fig. 1), and I have placed beside it a sketch of the former by myself (fig. 2). The diversity in shape is probably due to a difference in age. The specimen from which my figure was taken was in an immature state*.

The *Sarsia turricula* of Prof. M'Crady's paper on "the Gymnophthalmata of Charleston Harbour" (Proc. of Elliott Soc. of Nat. Hist. vol. i. p. 138, pl. 8. figs. 6–8) appears to be identical with the form which I have just described. His account, however, of the *Coryne* from which he supposed it to proceed does not enable me to determine the species with certainty.

Throughout this paper I have employed the term *Gonozooid* to designate the free reproductive body, instead of the more usual term *Medusoid*. The latter seems to me objectionable, as tending to perpetuate a false conception of the nature of the sexual zooid. It helps to keep up the idea of a distinct and absolute individuality in the latter, and to conceal its real significance, as the mere equivalent of the flower-bud in the plant. In the life-series of the Hydroid, the polype is the *alimentary zooid*, and the sexual element or term may be conveniently and correctly designated the *gonozooid*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

Fig. 1. Gonozooid of *Coryne eximia*, from a drawing by Mr. G. Hodge.

Fig. 2. Gonozooid of *Stauridia producta*.

Fig. 3. *Laomedea fragilis*, n. sp.; natural size and magnified.

Fig. 4. *Atractylis margarica*, n. sp., with its gonophore; 4 *a*, one of the tentacular clusters of thread-cells; *x*, a single thread-cell from the above; 4 *b*, the lid of the gonophore; 4 *c*, one of the branched processes; 4 *d*, an ovum; 4 *e*, a portion of the creeping stem, with cells.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Memoir of the Rev. John Stevens Henslow, M.A. By the Rev. Leonard Jenyns, M.A. London: Van Voorst, 1862. 12mo.

Perhaps we are guilty of neglect in not having noticed the Life of Henslow sooner. Our readers must take this statement as an apology, if one is necessary, the fact being that no review was required to direct the attention of our readers to this work. All of them knew the lamented Professor by reputation, many personally; and none could do otherwise than highly appreciate his character and lament his death.

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* There are other slight differences between the figures; but a comparison of the detailed descriptions of the two forms shows that those belong to the *drawings*, and not to the objects themselves.

Mr. Jenyns justly remarks that "No man ever lived less to himself……Whatever acquirements he made in the various branches of human knowledge (and the degree to which he was master of many of them was very considerable), whatever he took in hand was done with a view to the benefit of all within his reach. There was no light hid under a bushel, there was no talent laid up in a napkin." Hence resulted his skill as a teacher, and his distinguished success in reforming a wild and neglected parish, and promoting the moral and religious character of all persons with whom he mixed.

In his own University he resided long enough to start the movement which is still in progress for the advancement of the natural sciences; and he just lived to see them take their true position as a means of attaining honourable distinction and academic degree.

Mr. Jenyns has entered in considerable detail upon the consideration of these subjects, and the mode in which Henslow's influence was brought to bear upon them. He has said much, but not too much, of the extent of that influence. He has shown how great it must have been had the Professor been resident at Cambridge during the later years of his life; and he causes those who take an interest in the advancement of such scientific studies heavily to feel the loss which the University has sustained. Had he continued an active resident member of that body, it is probable that we should never have heard of the strong opposition which has temporarily frustrated the plan for obtaining museums and lecture-rooms for the Professors of Science.

When he attained to the chair of Botany, it had been occupied by an eminent man who, at least thirty years previously, made one attempt to lecture on his science at Cambridge, and failing then to obtain a class, gave up the endeavour, and absented himself from the University until his death. Doubtless he had a tolerably good excuse for doing so; for then he would find all, or nearly all, the leaders of the University discouraging the study of the natural sciences to the utmost of their power. They knew nothing of those studies, and seemed to fancy not "omne ignotum pro magnifico," but exactly the reverse. The study of nature was trifling, if not worse. In their estimation (and we are sorry to add, in the opinion of many good and learned men now), it was of no use as a training for the mind, and utterly worthless by the side of classics and mathematics.

The possibility of using it to teach exactness in thought, accuracy in observation, and correctness in language, was first shown to them by Professor Henslow. It is true that they long continued to apply the opprobrious name of "non-reading men" to the lovers of natural science; but by degrees the majority of such persons have attained the knowledge that "non-reading men" (being naturalists) may really be hard and diligent students. It is worthy of remark that several of our most eminent naturalists and geologists of the present day were, from their preference of the study of nature, considered, when students, as neglecting the opportunities afforded them at Cambridge. We venture to say that there is not one of those men who does not now look back to the time of his residence at Cambridge as the period when, under the guidance of Henslow or Sedgwick, he acquired or largely increased the habit of mind and power of observation which has rendered him what he is.

Henslow was the chief founder of the now well-known Cambridge Philosophical Society, which originated from conversations with Prof. Sedgwick during a geological tour in the Isle of Wight. Not having at that time attained the degree of Master of Arts, he appeared less prominently amongst the original members of the Society than was due to his real connexion with its establishment.

Henslow commenced his study of nature with geology and mineralogy; and in 1822 he became Professor of Mineralogy in succession to the celebrated traveller, Dr. E. D. Clarke. He only held that chair for a short time; for in 1825 the Professorship of Botany became vacant, and he was elected to that office, which he retained until his lamented death. He immediately commenced lecturing on botany, and obtained a good class at once. He also took pains to become acquainted with the students of nature, and opened his house to them on one evening in each week. This had an excellent effect, by making those men acquainted who had congenial pursuits, by helping them in their difficulties, and creating emulation amongst them.

Henslow's attention was soon turned to the improvement of the Botanic Garden, which was small and surrounded by houses, and utterly insufficient for the uses to which such institutions are turned in the present day, although, when founded, it was excellently suited to the wants of that time. He hoped to raise the garden to "a level with some other establishments of the same kind," and happily lived to see his wishes attained to a very considerable extent. The garden was removed to the outskirts of the town, very much extended, and an efficient curator appointed.

He also commenced the formation of a herbarium; for very little was left by the Martyns, and even that little in a deplorable state of decay. He took active measures, and has left an immense and valuable accumulation of specimens in the possession of the University. When the requisite accommodation is provided for them, and his successor has been thus enabled to complete their arrangement, Cambridge will possess an excellent herbarium.

Unfortunately for the University, although happily for himself and most providentially for the parish, he was in 1837 appointed to the valuable living of Hitcham in Suffolk, and permanently established himself there in 1839. From that time the University became to him necessarily the second object, his parish taking the first place. Cambridge had the advantage of his presence for only about six weeks in the year. How he converted a place notorious for crime, immorality, and ignorance into a model parish must be sought in in Mr. Jenyns's book. It is a beautiful lesson to clergymen similarly situated, and ought to be studied by all who are intended for the ministry; but it is a subject foreign to our Journal. Nevertheless we may notice one of the means employed for opening the minds of the young: we mean the introduction of botany into the parish school. The study was optional, but was ultimately pursued by a considerable number of the elder children with very great success: they took an eager delight in their botanical lessons; and one of the Inspectors of Schools states, "that the botanical lessons did draw largely upon the intelligent powers of his little pupils' minds there can be no question; and that these children, who out of school were much more conversable than the generality of children in rural parishes, owed a considerable share of the general development of their minds to the botanical lessons and the self-exercise connected with them." "Neither," says another inspector, "had I any reason to think that the botanical lessons interfered with a due study of the usual subjects of a national school. Independently of the botany, the Hitcham school ranked *well* among the better class of rural schools in the district."

But we must stop. We have no intention to give an abstract of this book, but to show that it is well deserving of perusal. As such we strongly recommend it to all our readers.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 13, 1862.—John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

NARRATIVE OF SEARCH AFTER BIRDS OF PARADISE.

By Alfred R. Wallace, F.Z.S.

Having visited most of the islands inhabited by the *Paradiseæ*, in the hope of obtaining good specimens of those extraordinary birds, and some knowledge of their habits and distribution, I have thought that an outline of my several voyages, with the causes that have led to their only partial success, might not prove uninteresting.

At the close of the year 1856, being then at Macassar in the island of Celebes, I was introduced to the master of a prau trading to the Aru Islands, who assured me that two sorts of Birds of Paradise were abundant there, the large yellow and the small red kinds—the *Paradiseæ apoda* and *regia* of naturalists.

He seemed to think there was no doubt but I could obtain them either by purchase from the natives or by shooting them myself. Thus encouraged, I agreed with him for a passage there and back (his stay being six months), and made all my preparations to start by the middle of December.

Our vessel was a Malay prau of about 100 tons burthen, but differing widely from anything to be seen in European waters. The deck sloped downwards towards the bows, the two rudders were hung by rattans and ropes on the quarters, the masts were triangles standing on the decks, and the huge mat sail, considerably longer than the vessel, with its yard of bamboos, rose upwards at a great angle, so as to make up for the lowness of the mast. In this strange vessel,